

# The Hartford Republican

Fine Job Work.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY

Subscription \$1 per Year

VOL. XXVI.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1913.

No. 11

## COUNTY FAIR IN FULL BLOOM

Large Crowds in Attendance Each Day.

Appearance of Old Time Fair Days—Music by Calhoun Band.

Ohio County Fair under the management of Dr. L. B. Bean, opened today morning with good weather and good first day crowds. People of Ohio county have not fair for three years and they are hungry for the old time attractions which they had been accustomed to for many years, and notwithstanding the hard times and busy people from far and near attendance. The Calhoun, Ky., band is making splendid music to the delight of all. They are well aggregation and in addition being good musicians, three of the band are ladies. This has never been seen here before. The fair is attractive and well up with others when it comes to making a usual number of side shows, evidence and a balloon ascension staged for each day. The record for the first and second days are record breakers for those days, and if the weather remains good there is no doubt but that immense crowds will attend today and Saturday.

**FIRST DAY AWARDS.**  
Jack—Ring No. 38, best Jack any age, Thompson Bros., premium; J. P. Foster, certificate.  
Saddle Horses—Ring No. 39, Stallion any age—Theodore Heady, Davis county, premium and certificate.  
No. 40—Mare any age—Alvin Heady, Ohio county, premium; Theodore Heady, Davis county, certificate.  
No. 41—Gelding any age—Theodore Heady, premium; W. H. Parks, certificate.  
No. 42—Saddle Horse any age, walk or trot gait—W. A. Martin, Ohio Co., premium; Theo. Heady, certificate.

**RACING.**  
Three minute pace or trot, King, owned by Dr. L. B. Bean, first; Thompson Bros., horse, second; Maxie, owned by Dr. L. B. Bean, third.  
Special pace—premium by Fred Cooper and A. C. Yeiser—Major, owned by Ed Barnes, first; Mabel, owned by E. L. Calvert, third.  
Male race—Mule owned by Claude King, first.

**Down the Mississippi.**  
Cleveland, O., Sept. 26.—Perry centennial celebration events postponed earlier in the week because of rain were concluded here today. Parades in the parks and a musical pageant by school children, headed "The Hero of Heroes," concluded the daylight program. Tonight there will be fireworks. The Niagara, Perry's flagship, after a final salute to the naval militia ship, Dorothoe, anchored here, will sail out of the harbor at 10 p. m., proceeding to Erie, Pa., where she will be permanently stationed.

The Perry centennial commission now has under consideration a plan to send the Niagara on a cruise down the Mississippi river, but the proposition is not at all definite.

**Association Meeting.**  
The State and Teachers' Association met at Shultztown school house Friday a. m. Sept. 19, 1913. Devotional services were conducted by Prof. Austin Ross in an impressive way, after which a welcome was extended to Mr. E. G. Austin followed by Mr. Stude Taylor.

Frank Miller responded to Why I Teach in a plain practical talk that was enjoyed by all present. Exciting interest in Study was handled in a thorough way by Miss Annie Carter.

O. H. Park, after which a bountiful dinner was served to all present. At one o'clock, p. m., School District was discussed in an interesting manner by W. A. Casebier and H. B. Taylor. E. S. Howard made a good talk on the Money Value of Education. Mr. E. G. Austin and Shelby Taylor gave some good points on the School Grounds May be

Made Attractive. How I teach Children to Study was thoroughly discussed by H. B. Taylor and Miss Little Patterson. Nature Study was made very interesting by Miss Corinne Woodward followed by Mrs. S. O. Keown.  
Why Study History was discussed in a very practical way by Harry Leach. John Allen gave some excellent methods of teaching Home Geography. Prof. A. H. Ross made it plain to all present that it does require a knowledge of Psychology to be an efficient teacher. E. S. Howard made plain The Course of Study. How can You Encourage Cleanliness in the School Room was thoroughly discussed by Earl Miller.  
Agriculture was carried over till next meeting which will be at Cooper's school house.  
W. A. CASEBIER, Ch'm'n.  
MRS. S. O. KEOWN, Sec'y.

**Attention Tobacco Growers.**  
The Green River District Union A. S. of E. will meet in regular quarterly session in Livermore, Ky., on Thursday October 2d, at ten o'clock a. m. All county board members are expected to be present, also it will be very important for all members of the District board to be on hand. All counties of the district are requested to report all tobacco pledged and also other reports usually called for at the October meeting.  
T. H. BALMAIN, Pres.  
S. B. ROBERTSON, Sec'y.

**Kentucky S. S. Convention.**  
The Forty-eighth State Convention, Kentucky Sunday School Association, Louisville, Ky., October 7 to 10. Railroad rates, one fare plus 25c for round trip.

## SWEET CLOVER IS FOUND VALUABLE

Find Plant Makes Good Feed for the Stock and the Seed Brings Fancy Prices.

Hutchinson, Kan., Sept. 22.—After trying in vain for several years to stamp out the wild sweet clover which grew in abundance in the pastures and fields of the Arkansas Valley in Western Kansas, the farmers have given it up. Instead of eradicating it, they are now harvesting and threshing the seed of the wild clover, selling it for \$12.50 a bushel. It is worth more than alfalfa. It was by sheer accident that the discovery was made that sweet clover is good for something instead of being a noxious weed.

A patch of it appeared a few years ago in some meadow hay land in Finney County, on the Shull farm, two miles east of Garden City. It was cut and stacked with the other hay. When the cattle were turned on the hay the farmer, a Mr. Shull, was surprised to find that they finished the stack, eating the sweet clover in it first. This plant started next year in several places along the river. Neighbors of Mr. Shull tried the same scheme with like results. From the beginning it has continued to grow in favor for pasture hay and seed.

Charles I. Zirkle has completed threshing sweet clover on his land near Charleston, in Gray County. It is not irrigated, but lies in the rich bottom. Scattering patches produced 500 bushels of seed, which marketed for \$625. The cost of harvesting and threshing was small.

Last year Mr. Zirkle threshed 505 bushels of seed from sixty acres, or more than eight bushels to the acre. He had a poor stand on some of this land and Mr. Zirkle and several others who saw the seed coming from the threshing machine estimated that some of it made as much as twenty bushels to the acre. E. G. Fennup of Finney County on one patch of good stand averaged twelve bushels to the acre. The food value by the ton of sweet and red clover as given by the Department of Agriculture is: Sweet clover, \$18.40; red clover, \$14.12.

J. J. Haskell of Finney County, in writing of the value of the sweet clover, to the Mail and Breeder, said: "A year or two after we discovered that our cattle would eat sweet clover the State Board of Agriculture asked for a sample of it. Mr. Marshall sent several stalks and the report came back that the sample seemed remarkably free from cumarin, the ingredient which causes the bitter taste characteristic of the plant and to this fact was attributed the cattle's fondness for it. Later we learned that the cumarin, which caused the bitter taste, had been in use in medicine, as a corrective tonic and intestinal antiseptic for many years. Also that it made it possible to pasture cattle upon the clover without danger of blood."

"In summing up the situation we came to the conclusion that we had a clover which would grow under almost any conditions of soil or climate; that there was little or no trouble in getting stock to eat it; that it was not only a food, but a tonic as well, and that all the time it was being grazed or mowed it was at work building up the soil."

Two years ago this spring there were 2000 head of cattle in sight of Mr. Haskell's Hamilton County place, grazing on sweet clover for two weeks, before another green thing appeared. As spring pasture, stock readily acquire a taste for it. The Allen Brothers of Hartland shipped in 1000 head of cattle week before last from Florida, where they had never eaten sweet clover and turned them into sweet clover pasture. The first day they picked out the blue stem, but after the second day they were all eating the sweet clover. These cattle had been on the road eleven days and were very thin and weak when received, being in the best condition possible to boat easily, but not one bloated.

**Field Seed**  
Best Red Top Seed, sack included, 22 cents per pound. Best Timothy Seed \$3.25 per bushel. For sale by W. E. ELLIS, Produce Merchant, Hartford, Ky.

**Hartford College Notes.**  
Nearly 250 pupils have been enrolled in Hartford College this year, and many more are expected to enter. Many pupils are expected especially after the Christmas holidays.

The Rev. R. D. Bennett conducted chapel exercises last Monday morning.

Messrs. Nat Lindley, Matanzas; and John Shultz, of Prentiss; were welcome visitors this week.

Mr. Jesse Whitworth, member of the Board of Education, of Hardinsburg, visited the school building Tuesday afternoon, and expressed himself as highly pleased with the arrangement, etc., of the new building, and complimented very highly our school system.

Mr. R. W. Tinsley has a very large German class and is succeeding in getting his pupils very interested in their work in his departments.

Prof. A. E. Ellis spent last Friday in Louisville.

It is expected that the work of grading the front of the college lot and laying of concrete walk will begin at an early date. This will add greatly to the appearance and convenience.

The following out-of-town pupils are in attendance in the High School Department: Misses Gorin Flency, Cromwell; Edna Elliott, Butler county; Evelyn Clark, Masie Clark, Sunnydale; Alice Foster, Owensboro; Willie Lindley, Matanzas; Norine Barnett, No Creek; Mae Whittinghill and Eva Butler, Fordville; Winnie Wilson, and Muriel Wilson, Prentiss; Nellie Miller, Beda; Geneva Brown, McHenry; Nina

Shultz, Prentiss; Martha Rhoads, Hartford; Messrs. Raymond Naff, Centertown; Mack Benton, Matanzas; Charlie Hawkins and Anthony Daniel, Hartford, R. R. 3; Pearl Sanderfur, No Creek; Wilbur Rhoads, Hartford.

Matriculated in the grades are: Hughes Wallace, Central City; Geo. Calvin Keown, Fordville; Amelia Barnett, Helen Barnett and Bodine Carson, No Creek; Goebel Wilson, Nora Bell Wilson, Dora Wilson, Prentiss; Mabel Rhoads, Flora Rhoads, Hartford.

**Frosts in South.**  
Washington, September 22.—Light frost occurred this morning in Tennessee, extreme Northern Alabama and Western North Carolina. It was announced in reports here today to the United States Weather Bureau. Frost to-night is prophesied for the Middle Atlantic States and the north portion of the South Atlantic States.

**Educational Notes.**  
There were 17,238 students in the University of Paris last year, of whom 3,267 were foreigners.  
Systematic study in citizenship is given in the elementary schools of France, Denmark and Finland.  
It is estimated that six out of seven English children never appear in school after reaching the age of fifteen.  
Letters from correspondents in twenty-six foreign countries have been received by school children in one New York school district through a letter exchange maintained by the school authorities.

**TAKES PHOTOS BY WIRELESS IN DARK**  
Noyel Invention of California Man to Be Investigated by the Navy.

Vallejo, Cal., Sept. 26.—A local inventor has evolved a wireless photographic instrument which works only at night and reflects on a mirror. It is said, a picture of everything within a radius of several miles. He has been invited by Secretary of the Navy Daniels to take the machine to Washington for inspection by experts of the Navy Department.

The instrument receives its impressions from a web of wires attached to a tall mast. For this reason it is adaptable to ships, making impossible, its inventor claims, night collisions, accidents due to fog and running about of icebergs. It would be valuable, too, it is claimed, for army use, as the movements of an enemy at night could be easily followed.

A test was made recently of the instrument here. The night was dark, but observers say they saw reflected on the machine's mirror a picture of the district for a distance of two miles; saw the shipping in the vicinity of the Mare Island Navy Yard, railway trains passing up and down the valley and persons on the streets of the city.

The inventor formerly was a wireless expert in the government's employ.

**Marriage License.**  
A. A. Keaton to Iva May McCarty, Fordville.  
Mark Balze to Carrie Kelley, Rochester.  
Jesse Sutton to Kathryn Bratcher, Dundee, Ky.  
John E. Durham, Equality, to Portie Rowe, Ceralvo.  
B. H. Boswell, Olanton, to Versie G. Crowder, Horton.

**A. S. of E. Notice.**  
On account of the Ohio County Fair, the regular quarterly meeting of the Ohio County Union will be deferred till October 3d instead of Sept. 26. And all locals are earnestly urged to be represented. In fact we would be glad to have as large a percent of the county membership present as possible.  
L. B. TICHENOR, Pres.  
HENRY M. PIRTLE, Sec'y.

**No Vacations.**  
The Bowling Green University, like Tennyson's brook, goes on forever; it has no vacations; receives new students every week; and sends out hundreds of them to lucrative positions every year. It is now one of the most popular business schools in America.

1111

## PERRY COUNTY MAN KILLED BY HIS WIFE

M. C. Eversole Slain, and Woman Also Reported to Have Been Wounded.

Hazard, Ky., Sept. 22.—Mack Eversole, one of the best known and most prominent citizens in Perry county, was shot and killed at his home at Typo, five miles below town, Saturday afternoon by his wife. The woman, crazed by jealousy, it is said, poured into his body five shots from a thirty-eight caliber revolver. Details of the tragedy are lacking, but one report is that Mr. Eversole and his wife had a quarrel over Mr. Eversole's divorced wife, who was living in the neighborhood, and that Eversole left home and presently returned with a shotgun. Upon entering the house, it is said, he opened fire on his wife, wounding her in the shoulder, whereupon she returned the fire with fatal results, death ensuing within a few minutes. She has not been arrested.

Mack Eversole was probably one of the best known men in Perry county. He served a term as Sheriff and was a man of large business interests. For some time he has conducted a general merchandise store at Typo. About a year ago he secured a divorce from his first wife and married again. He is survived by six children.

**RENFROW.**  
Sept. 22.—Mr. William Leach, who has been effected with dropsy for some time, is recovering slowly.  
Mr. Muscar Wilson, of Horse Branch, met with a severe accident while at the ball game near Renfrow Sunday evening, having had his leg broken just above the ankle.  
The Renfrow baseball team has made things so warm for the Rob Roy boys that they have declined playing any more with them this season.

The farmers are making great efforts toward sowing large wheat crops for next year.  
Mr. Granville Morris and his mother, Martha Morris, have just returned home from a trip where they had been visiting their relatives in Butler county.

**Hartford College Notes.**  
Nearly 250 pupils have been enrolled in Hartford College this year, and many more are expected to enter. Many pupils are expected especially after the Christmas holidays.

The Rev. R. D. Bennett conducted chapel exercises last Monday morning.

Messrs. Nat Lindley, Matanzas; and John Shultz, of Prentiss; were welcome visitors this week.

Mr. Jesse Whitworth, member of the Board of Education, of Hardinsburg, visited the school building Tuesday afternoon, and expressed himself as highly pleased with the arrangement, etc., of the new building, and complimented very highly our school system.

Mr. R. W. Tinsley has a very large German class and is succeeding in getting his pupils very interested in their work in his departments.

Prof. A. E. Ellis spent last Friday in Louisville.

It is expected that the work of grading the front of the college lot and laying of concrete walk will begin at an early date. This will add greatly to the appearance and convenience.

The following out-of-town pupils are in attendance in the High School Department: Misses Gorin Flency, Cromwell; Edna Elliott, Butler county; Evelyn Clark, Masie Clark, Sunnydale; Alice Foster, Owensboro; Willie Lindley, Matanzas; Norine Barnett, No Creek; Mae Whittinghill and Eva Butler, Fordville; Winnie Wilson, and Muriel Wilson, Prentiss; Nellie Miller, Beda; Geneva Brown, McHenry; Nina

Shultz, Prentiss; Martha Rhoads, Hartford; Messrs. Raymond Naff, Centertown; Mack Benton, Matanzas; Charlie Hawkins and Anthony Daniel, Hartford, R. R. 3; Pearl Sanderfur, No Creek; Wilbur Rhoads, Hartford.

Matriculated in the grades are: Hughes Wallace, Central City; Geo. Calvin Keown, Fordville; Amelia Barnett, Helen Barnett and Bodine Carson, No Creek; Goebel Wilson, Nora Bell Wilson, Dora Wilson, Prentiss; Mabel Rhoads, Flora Rhoads, Hartford.

**Frosts in South.**  
Washington, September 22.—Light frost occurred this morning in Tennessee, extreme Northern Alabama and Western North Carolina. It was announced in reports here today to the United States Weather Bureau. Frost to-night is prophesied for the Middle Atlantic States and the north portion of the South Atlantic States.

**Educational Notes.**  
There were 17,238 students in the University of Paris last year, of whom 3,267 were foreigners.  
Systematic study in citizenship is given in the elementary schools of France, Denmark and Finland.  
It is estimated that six out of seven English children never appear in school after reaching the age of fifteen.  
Letters from correspondents in twenty-six foreign countries have been received by school children in one New York school district through a letter exchange maintained by the school authorities.

**TAKES PHOTOS BY WIRELESS IN DARK**  
Noyel Invention of California Man to Be Investigated by the Navy.

Vallejo, Cal., Sept. 26.—A local inventor has evolved a wireless photographic instrument which works only at night and reflects on a mirror. It is said, a picture of everything within a radius of several miles. He has been invited by Secretary of the Navy Daniels to take the machine to Washington for inspection by experts of the Navy Department.

The instrument receives its impressions from a web of wires attached to a tall mast. For this reason it is adaptable to ships, making impossible, its inventor claims, night collisions, accidents due to fog and running about of icebergs. It would be valuable, too, it is claimed, for army use, as the movements of an enemy at night could be easily followed.

A test was made recently of the instrument here. The night was dark, but observers say they saw reflected on the machine's mirror a picture of the district for a distance of two miles; saw the shipping in the vicinity of the Mare Island Navy Yard, railway trains passing up and down the valley and persons on the streets of the city.

The inventor formerly was a wireless expert in the government's employ.

**Marriage License.**  
A. A. Keaton to Iva May McCarty, Fordville.  
Mark Balze to Carrie Kelley, Rochester.  
Jesse Sutton to Kathryn Bratcher, Dundee, Ky.  
John E. Durham, Equality, to Portie Rowe, Ceralvo.  
B. H. Boswell, Olanton, to Versie G. Crowder, Horton.

**A. S. of E. Notice.**  
On account of the Ohio County Fair, the regular quarterly meeting of the Ohio County Union will be deferred till October 3d instead of Sept. 26. And all locals are earnestly urged to be represented. In fact we would be glad to have as large a percent of the county membership present as possible.  
L. B. TICHENOR, Pres.  
HENRY M. PIRTLE, Sec'y.

**No Vacations.**  
The Bowling Green University, like Tennyson's brook, goes on forever; it has no vacations; receives new students every week; and sends out hundreds of them to lucrative positions every year. It is now one of the most popular business schools in America.

1111

## KENTUCKY COAL MINES

Make New Records Over the West.

Over Two Million Tons Increase in 1912 Over 1911.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The production of coal in Kentucky established a new record in 1912 with a total production of 16,490,521 short tons, according to Edward W. Parker, coal statistician of the United States Geological Survey. This large output represented an increase of 2,440,818 tons over the figures for 1911, and of nearly 2,000,000 tons over the former maximum output of 1910. There was an even greater increase in value in 1912, namely, \$2,845,740 over the figures of 1911. The increased production in Kentucky was due chiefly to the new developments in the eastern part of the State, although the western counties participated largely in the gain.

The number of men employed in the mines in 1912 was 24,304, and the average production per man, 678 tons. Kentucky ranks second among the States in the percentage of coal produced by machines, Ohio holding first place. In 1912, 66 per cent of the coal produced was machine mined.

Labor troubles in the State were insignificant during the year, but according to the United States Bureau of Mines there were fifty-one fatalities and about two mines, forty-one underground, two in shafts and eight on the surface.

Kentucky is the only one of the coal-producing States which has within its borders areas belonging to two of the distinctly separate great coal fields. The eastern counties of the State are underlain by the coal beds of the great Appalachian Mountain system, extending entirely across the State in a northeast-southwest direction, while the southern limits of the central or eastern interior coal fields are found in the more northern counties of the western part of the State. The total area underlain by coal in the eastern counties of Kentucky is estimated at 10,270 square miles, and the coal-bearing areas in the western part of the State are estimated to contain 6,400.

Up to the close of 1911 the larger part of the production of the State had been from the western district, but as a result of extensive developments in Harlan, Johnson, Letcher and Pike counties, the larger part of the coal production in 1912 was from the eastern part of the State. The Eastern Kentucky coals are mostly high-grade "gas" or "cooking" coals, with some canal coal.

**Utilizing River Overflow.**  
The rivers in season of melting snows and heavy rains carry down to the sea great stores of unused water. Sometimes the overflow along the river courses causes much destruction of property. This raises the question whether the surplus outflow of water might not be stored so as to provide against the day of drought and water famine in the hot and rainless days of the summer. There is no doubt water enough goes to waste in the wet season to make good all deficiency of the dry season. But the question of storage is an engineering problem. Can the water in times of freshets be successfully stored?

There are engineers who doubt the feasibility of storage. There are others who insist that the initial cost of storage and of irrigating canals to carry the stored water to the farming lands where it would be needed in seasons of drought would be so heavy as to make it a financial impossibility. The use of stored water for the creation of transmissible electrical horse-power would serve to some extent in solving the financial problem; but the problem in its entirety remains.

There is no question of water waste; there is just a little question of water wanted. After Col. Goethals gets through with his Panama job let him be asked to tackle the harnessing of the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers for the fructification of the great valleys they traverse. His opinion would carry deservedly great weight.—Philadelphia Record.

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

1111

## MAGIC OF COLORS

By We Know of What the Sun  
and Stars Are Composed.

### SECRETS OF THE UNIVERSE.

How They Were Revealed by the Discovery of the Spectrum and the Reasoning to Which It Led—Our Eyes Are Primitive Spectroscopes.

The miracle of the spectroscopic is revealed before our eyes every day and every night without our recognizing it.

If people were more observant and more accustomed to think about the meaning of what they see great discoveries would be as plentiful as diamonds in a Kimberley pipe.

A case said to me the other day, "What is all this color that I see when I shut my eyes and look at an electric light?"

I replied: "It is the greatest revelation that man has ever had in the physical world—it is spectrum analysis. Your crowded eyelashes become an astronomical instrument and analyze the light for you into its primary colors. The multitude of narrow slits through which the light passes as you shut your eyes act like a diffraction grating and change the direction of the various waves of light in accordance with their length.

The red waves are long, one thirty-five thousandths of an inch in length, and they keep on without much change of direction, but the violet waves are short, one fifty-seven thousandths of an inch in length, and they are considerably turned out of a straight line. All the intermediate waves, from orange through yellow, green, blue and indigo, decrease in length and are turned more and more toward the violet. The consequence is that you see through your nearly closed eyelashes a band of colors, which is nothing but the famous spectrum of the astronomer."

By the discovery of that spectrum and the reasoning that it led to we have found out what the sun and the stars are made of. Every known element of matter, when it is made to shine, gives out wave lengths peculiar to itself. Spectroscopic instruments have been used to detect the incandescent clouds, composed of the hot vapors of iron, copper, nickel, platinum, calcium, sodium and many other substances which glow in the atmosphere of the heavenly bodies. We find these things in stars so far away that their light may require 100 years to come to us, although it travels at a speed of 186,300 miles per second.

Look around you when you enter a brilliantly lighted parlor with crystal chandeliers hanging from the ceiling. The wonderful spectrum dashes at you from a hundred directions at once. The glass crystals of the chandeliers are also spectroscopes, and they, too, analyze the various colored waves, though not as a somewhat different principle. They act not as diffraction gratings, but as prisms, but the effect is exactly the same. When light goes through a prism the red waves are less bent out of their course than the orange, the orange less than the yellow, the yellow less than the green, the green less than the blue, the blue less than the indigo and the indigo less than the violet. The result is that what was white light, with all its waves intermingled, when it entered the prism, comes out in beautiful bands of color.

A similar effect is produced by the polished edge of a mirror or the facets of a piece of cut glass glittering on a glass table.

The beauty of jewels depends upon their spectroscopic powers. Every transparent substance has its own "index of refraction," which means its power of bending light waves. The diamond, as the king of gems, possesses this power in the highest degree. Calling the refractive index of air 1.00, that of glass is from 1.50 to 1.71, according to its density, while that of the diamond is 2.47.

This property alone furnishes a means of detecting the genuineness of a diamond. Taking advantage of its light refractive power and shaping its facets accordingly, the jeweler can exactly measure the brilliancy of a diamond by proper cutting. He can bring about internal reflections that make the stone shine as if its atoms were all cut.

The shimmer of colors in an opal is due to the existence of invisibly minute lamellae, which split up the light waves and scatter their lines in delicate, shimmering rainbows.

Someone has been doing these things for thousands of years in plain sight before man found out that he could use the principle on which she acted to discover the secrets of the universe. Very likely she is giving us many other equally valuable hints which we are still too stupid to understand.—Garrett W. Services in Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Untrustworthy.  
"The girl I refused that man. He's a scoundrel."

"Why do you say that?"  
"He vowed he would plow away and till of I turned him down, and now look how fat he has grown."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Rain is a garden, every thought is a seed, and what we sow we reap. Watch your garden.

## MAN EATERS OF AFRICA.

The Lions and Crocodiles Are in a Class by Themselves.

Man eating lions have always been fairly common in East Africa. The most noted but far from exceptional case was that of the two man eaters which for a time stopped the building of the Uganda railroad by their ravages among the workmen until they were finally shot by the engineer in charge. Mr. afterward Colonel Patterson. Another lion, after killing several men around a station on the railroad, carried off and ate the superintendent of the division. The latter had come down in his private car, which was run on a siding, and he sat up at a window that night to watch for the lion. But he fell asleep, and the lion climbed on the platform, entered the car by the door and carried off his would be slayer through the window.

In the summer of 1899 a couple of man eating lions took to infesting the Masai villages on the plain around the headwaters of the Great Nile, west of Kenya, and by their ravages forced the Masai to abandon the district, and the native travel routes across it were also temporarily closed. A few weeks later I was hunting in the district. We kept the thorn boma around our camp closed at night, with a fire burning and askaris on guard, and were not molested.

Near Machakosboma a white traveler was taken out of his tent by a man eater one night a good many years ago. A gruesome feature of the incident was that on its first attempt the lion was driven off after having seized and wounded its victim. The wounds of the latter were dressed, and he was again put to bed, but soon after he had been left alone the lion again forced his way into the tent and this time carried the man off and ate him.

Every year in East Africa natives are carried off from their villages or from hunting camps by man eating lions. Occasionally one hears of man eating leopards, which usually confine themselves to women and children, and there are man eating hyenas, but the true man eaters of Africa are lions and crocodiles.—Theodore Roosevelt in Scribner's Magazine.

## BRITAIN FEARED NAPOLEON.

And Lamb, Who Thought Him a Fine Fellow, Fanned the Flame.

It was on Aug. 3, 1815, that "General" Bonaparte, as his English captors insisted upon calling him, was transferred from the Bellerophon to the ship Northumberland, to begin the journey to St. Helena. There was much protest in England against the transportation of the distinguished prisoner, but the government remained firm.

Official England could see nothing but danger in keeping such a dynamic force as Napoleon within its limits, and harsh as the actions of the government seemed, the position thus taken was not without logic. Napoleon had been placed on his honor at Elba, but honor did not weigh with him when ambition was concerned.

Charles Lamb spoke for those who favored Napoleon's detention in England when he wrote to Southey: "After all, Bonaparte is a fine fellow, as my father says, and I should not mind standing bareheaded at his table to do service to him in his fall. They should have given him Hampton court of Kensington, with a tether extending forty miles round London." Lamb whimsically suggested that if Napoleon remained in England the people might some day elect the Brunswick in his favor, and the government took the suggestion seriously.

Now that Napoleon is safely dead such a fear seems absurd, but Napoleon was then alive, and in view of that fact, no government was safe in saying, "I should worry!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Bovine Signal Service.

Before the decisive battle at Ishtb an ingenious method of signaling on the part of the enemy was discovered by the Servians. A cowherd was taking five cows out to pasture on a hill halfway between the two camps. He drove them about, sometimes two together, then one at a time, then three, thus conveying information to the Bulgarians as to the position and strength of the Servian battalions.

## Miraculous Resistance of Water.

If it were possible to impart to a sheet of water an inch in thickness sufficient velocity the most powerful bombshells would be immediately stopped in their flight when they came into contact with it. It would offer the same resistance as the steel armor of the most modern battleships.—London Strand Magazine.

## Taking Their Turn.

"Why station a policeman beside this park bench?"  
"It is newly painted."  
"He can't keep people from testing fresh paint."  
"No, but he can keep 'em in line."—Kansas City Journal.

## Cause of His Anger.

"Why is he so bitter at the girl he was only recently engaged to?"  
"Because when she sent the ring back she labeled the box 'Glass—With Care!'"—Lippincott's.

## Misery in Store.

"Kate says she intends to marry Mr. Plunks to reform him."  
"What is his vice?"  
"He's a good deal of a miser."—Boston Transcript.

## A CLEVER SWINDLE

Working the Game at an English Watering Place.

### STORY OF A WORRIED WOMAN.

It Caught the Interest and Sympathy of the Prosperous Loungers at the Fashionable Hotel, and the Rest of the Scheme Was Easy.

"The prosperous" were lounging on the terrace of the leading hotel in the fashionable watering place sunning themselves. It was a magnificent afternoon. Everybody was lazily good tempered and contributed to the general air of well fed contentment. And then "the woman" put in an appearance.

For a moment she stood on the stone steps that led up to the terrace, hesitating. "The prosperous" gaped at her and wondered why she was there. They probably classified her as one of the "respectable poor."

"The woman" could not disguise the fact that she was in trouble of some sort. She advanced upon "the prosperous" and glanced timidly from face to face. Then, gathering her courage in both hands, she walked right past them into the vestibule of the hotel.

A little buzz of speculation arose. There was no doubt about it. They found "the woman" interesting.

"Wonder what's worrying her?" said one.

"Perhaps she thinks of putting up and is a bit doubtful about the cuisine," cackled a would be wit. The cold stare with which his remark was received told him that it was considered to be in decidedly bad taste. As a fact, "the prosperous" were inclined to feel sympathy for "the woman." They had been well fed, and it was a magnificent afternoon; also they were genuinely curious.

Soon she came out again, looking more dejected than ever. She looked around as if for a less public means of escape, but, finding none, strode desperately forward.

"My good woman, you seem to be in trouble. Can I do anything?"

It was the elderly military looking man in the corner who spoke—spoke gruffly as one who is in the habit of doing favors ungraciously. "The prosperous" thought it a trifle daring. But they were secretly glad. And they listened.

"No, sir, thank you," replied "the woman."

And then she belled her words by a muffled sob.

"I—I'm nothing, sir—nothing at all," she added.

The military looking man rose from his seat.

"Have the goodness to take that chair," he said peremptorily, "and tell us the truth. I have no doubt that we shall be able to assist you."

When she had partly composed herself "the woman" stammered out her story, with the aid of much prompting from her companion.

"I am a widow, a color sergeant in the Welsh Grays my husband was. I let lodgings in the town. There was a gentleman called Colonel—Morrish boarded in my house high on six months; said he'd pay me as soon as his dividends or something came in at the half year.

"I managed to hold out and gave him the good table as he was accustomed to, though it meant owing the landlord. But I'd do anything to have the gentry in my house."

"The prosperous" murmured sympathetically.

"Just before the six months was up he said he'd have to come and stay at this hotel to meet one of the directors who was going to pay him his money. An' now they tell me that there never was no one here by the name of Colonel Morrish. And—and—the halliffs come into my house this mornin', an' they'll take all my furniture for the £12 I owe the landlord!"

"Twelve pounds!" repeated the military looking man. He hesitated and then fumbled in his pocket. "Well, dash it, here is £2 toward it." And his voice was gruff than ever.

He glared fiercely at the meek little man by his side, who promptly began the fumbling process to cover his confusion.

Others fumbled, too, and at the end of a couple of minutes the £12 was there.

"I—I can't take it, sir. I—"

"Madam, don't talk like a fool!" thundered the military looking man. "Run home and pay out those—bulliffs!"

Late that evening in a room in the poorer quarters of the town "the woman" was fidgeting the sovereigns.

"That's ten quid to the good, anyhow!" she said complacently. "Where shall we try next?"

"Don't know, old girl. But I was thinking of Brighton."

It was the military looking man who answered.—London Answers.

## Appropriate.

"Did you hear that that poor fellow who lost both his legs in an automobile accident intends to go into politics?"

"No. How can he without a leg to stand on?"  
"Oh, he expects to go on the stump."—Judge.

When you know a thing, maintain that you know it; when you do not, acknowledge your ignorance.—Confucius.

## MEPHISTOPHELES.

No Satisfactory Proof as to the Origin of the Name Exists.

There has been much discussion concerning the origin of the word Mephistopheles in the past, which has, moreover, as yet ended in no very satisfactory conclusion. Some very bizarre explanations had been propounded before the time of Goethe, who was himself forced to own to the musician Zelter in a letter of Nov. 20, 1820, "I cannot give any definite answer to the question, 'Whence comes the name Mephistopheles?'"

According to one theory it was a hybrid Greco-Hebraic formation of mephis and tophel (the liar); according to another its etymology was entirely Greek—very dubious Greek—mephos-tophilos, "he who does not love the light." Though this derivation is hardly acceptable, it appears that this was the original form of the name, the second vowel being replaced by i at first in England, whence it was taken into the popular German mysteries.

In the "Goethe Jahrbuch" Herr Oelke gives an entirely novel derivation which, if farfetched, has at least the merit of originality. It is based on two names found in chapters 4 and 15 of the second book of Samuel, Pephiloschem and Architophel. He reminds us that it was customary in the middle ages when giving names to evil spirits to refer to the Old Testament; hence the combination "Mephistopheles."

The explanation is not perceptibly more absurd than others. Goethe himself had a trick of using the abbreviated form Mephisto when it suited the exigencies of his meter. It may be remembered that this particularly irritated Schopenhauer, who wrote in his pamphlet "On the Murder (Verhumnung) of the German Language." "The foolish desire for brevity goes so far as to cut off even the devil's tail by writing Mephisto for Mephistopheles."—Westminster Gazette.

## LUCKY BASEBALL FLUKE.

Think of a Player Making a Home Run on an Infield Fly!

"In all the years I have been attending baseball games—and they are more than I would care to number—there is one play which stands out in my mind as the greatest I have ever seen," says a contributor to the American Magazine.

"There was no wonderful skill embodied in the play. It was, I suppose, pure luck. But the fact remains that I have never seen it duplicated nor approached, and it is, so far as I know, unique in the annals of baseball."

"The game was one between Washington and Cincinnati back in the days when Washington was in the National league. The score was 1 to 0 in Cincinnati's favor in the last half of the ninth. Two men were out, and Washington had a runner on second, with Wilnot at the bat. On the first ball pitched Wilnot swung hard and knocked an infield fly, the highest I have ever seen. The ball went up and up until it was visible only as a tiny speck."

"With the crack of the bat the runner on second had started for home, and he crossed the plate before the ball began to fall. Buck Ewing, Cincinnati's first baseman, McPhee, who played second, and 'Germany' Smith, the shortstop, all gathered between first and second awaiting for the ball to drop. Wilnot sped around the bases at top speed and passed third as the ball fell just inside the triangle of waiting infielders."

"The ball struck the hard earth of the base line and bounded high in the air. Ewing having to wait for it to descend a second time before he could make the throw home. Wilnot all around the plate and was safe, having won the game with a home run on an infield fly, a feat which has never been duplicated in professional baseball."

## To Move Pictures.

People who stand their family portraits against the walls while packing and unpacking their household goods cause a great deal of broken glass, scratches and dents. The first thing to be done when moving into your new home should be to hang the pictures in any place in order to get them out of the way without waiting to choose a scheme of arrangement. This will prevent a great deal of breakage and other damage.—New York Telegram.

## Checkers.

Checkers is said by some to be a very old game, while others declare it to be of comparatively modern origin. Whence it came is absolutely unknown. The game is also called draughts, and there are many varieties of it—Chinese, English, Polish, Spanish, Italian and Turkish. It is also found among the native tribes of the interior of New Zealand.

## Testing His Faith.

Uncle—Well, Bobby, what did you learn at school today? Bobby—I learned that the world is round and turns on hinges, like that globe in the library. Uncle—Well, what do you think of that? Bobby—I think, uncle, they are asking me to believe a good deal for a small boy.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

## Insult to Injury.

"Mrs. Wombat is highly indignant."  
"Her house was robbed, I hear."  
"Yes, and the next night the burglars brought back her silver plated ware."—Pittsburgh Post.

Pleasures make one soft and lazy, but not happiness. Happiness is as bracing as sea air.

# LOUISVILLE

## Poultry Supply Co.

305 East Market Street  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

The only and original poultry supply house south of the Ohio River.  
We keep a full line of first-class

### POULTRY SUPPLIES AND FEEDS.

Write for Price List.

## The Importance of Penmanship.

When doctors of philosophy send out letters scarcely distinguishable from bird tracks, it is not surprising that many children write badly. Many people, however, still believe that penmanship is worth the most careful attention. The beginning of the fall term of the schools is a time when parents and others may well express their feeling on this matter.

Formerly seekers for work were very commonly expected to apply in their own handwriting, which was carefully examined as expressive of character and qualifications.

Now an applicant is likely to have his letter type-written. He perhaps feels that penmanship is more or less obsolete, useful to bookkeepers, but not necessary for success in larger fields.

Yet most of the memoranda of ordinary business is still a matter of hand work. Scrawly writing suggests inefficiency, lack of control, unsular and otherwise. You form an impression of the writer as awkward and blundering, and perhaps conceive of him as bumping up against people on the street.

The simpler a style of penmanship, the better. Once the commercial school's taught an ornate script with sweeping flourishes. This looks affected now. You might imagine the writer thereof as plastering his legs to his forehead with hair oil. Many college girls affect a bold and dashy style, artistic in a certain rough symmetry, but horribly illegible. This discourages all correspondence, both of business and friendship.

It remains true that a clear and shapely handwriting is the best possible means by which to give a stranger an impression of force of character, mental orderliness, self control, and capacity for skilled work. It wins friendship by facilitating the labor of all who must read it. The teacher who strives patiently for this end is equipping her pupils with one of the most valuable of the every day business gifts.

## Glorious News

comes from Dr. J. T. Curtis, Dwight, Kan. He writes: "I not only have cured bad cases of eczema in my patients with Electric Bitters, but also cured myself by them of the same disease. I feel sure they will benefit any case of eczema." This shows what thousands have proved, that Electric Bitters is a most effective blood purifier. Its an excellent remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Price 50 cts. Satisfaction guaranteed by all druggists.

Few, if any, medicines, have met with the uniform success that has attended the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The remarkable cures of colic and diarrhoea which it has effected in almost every neighborhood have given it a wide reputation. For sale by all dealers.

## Dictated By a Schoolmaster.

In refusing to adopt the provision for a countervailing duty the Senate Free-Traders give notice to all the world that the United States market is to be given away without any return whatsoever. For example, Canada may ship all her natural products across the border without paying a penny of tariff duties, and yet may continue to impose restrictions upon the export of print paper, pulp wood and pulp, and may maintain her own tariff against the importation of farm products, timber products and paper. Every country in the world is at liberty to practice tariff discriminations that handicap our exports. There is no penalty. Every country may dump its surplus production on the American market without let or



**McCALL PATTERNS**  
Celebrated for style, perfect fit, simplicity and reliability nearly 40 years. Sold in nearly every city and town in the United States and Canada, or by mail direct. More sold than any other make. Send for free catalogue.

**McCALL'S MAGAZINE**  
Here subscribers than any other fashion magazine—million a month. Invaluable. Latest styles, patterns, dressmaking, millinery, plain sewing, fancy needlework, hardwearing, etiquette, good stories, etc. Only 50 cents a year (worth double), including a free pattern. Subscribe today, or send for sample copy.

**WONDERFUL INDUCEMENTS**  
To Agents. Postal brings premium catalogue and new cash price offers. Address  
**THE McCALL CO., 220 to 225 W. 37th St., NEW YORK**

hinderance, while levying Tariff duties on the American surplus. Such are the beauties of Free-Trade legislation dictated by a schoolmaster.

## How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

We, the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.  
Walding, Kinnam & Marvin,  
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**Tongue-Twister.**  
Try this on your vocal organ. Say it over several times, and say it fast: "A rat ran over the roof with a lump of raw liver in his mouth."

## Repels Attack of Death.

"Five years ago two doctors told me I had only two years to live." This startling statement was made by Stillman Green, Malachite, Col. "They told me I would die with consumption. It was up to me then to try the best lung medicine and I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery. It was well I did, for today I am working and believe I owe my life to this great throat and lung cure that has cheated the grave of another victim." Its folly to suffer with coughs, colds or other throat and lung troubles now. Take the cure that's safest. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottle free at all druggists.

## Only Once?

Excerpt from an interview with a visitor to town, printed in an exchange: "The velocity of time and the friction of years will never erase the pleasure of this visit. The many pleasant rides and kisses from my once sweet girl friends will ever linger with me."

The implicit confidence that many people have in Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is founded on their experience in the use of that remedy and their knowledge of the many remarkable cures of colic, diarrhoea and dysentery that it has effected. For sale by all dealers.

**Explains a Mystery.**  
"It has always been my idea," remarked the Man on the Car, "that something jostled Nature's elbow when she was pouring the seed into the watermelon."

If you knew of the real value of Chamberlain's Liniment for lame back, soreness of the muscles, sprains and rheumatic pains, you would never wish to be without it. For sale by all dealers.

# FARM FOR SALE!

One of the best farms in Ohio county, containing 102 acres. All cleared and in cultivation, except 8 acres, which are in timber and enough to keep up farm for many years. 175 good bearing fruit trees; good four room cottage; good cellar, with dry room above it; two good barns—one 40 feet square, the other 36x60. Six good strong springs of soft water; 70 acres of land is as level as city street.

This farm is in a splendid neighborhood, and has a fine market all around it for all farm products. Two miles South of Centertown; four miles from Rockport; two and one-half miles from Broadway mines, three miles to McHenry, seven miles to Hartford. One-half mile to Providence church; one mile to Central Grove church; three-fourths mile to Lone Star church; one-half mile to Stony Point school house.

Best reasons for selling. Price is extremely low, considering the quality of the land and its splendid location and surrounding market.

For further particulars, call on or write

**BARNETT & FOSTER,**  
HARTFORD, KY.

## COURIER - JOURNAL For 1913.

You can not keep posted on current events unless you read the

## COURIER - JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE, KY.—HENRY WATERSON, Editor

## WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL

—AND—

## HARTFORD REPUBLICAN

Both One Year for

**\$1.50.**

Regular price of Weekly Courier-Journal \$1.00 a year. We can also make a special rate on Daily or Sunday Courier-Journal in combination with this paper.

To Get Advantage of This Cut Rate, Orders Must Be Sent to Us, Not to Courier-Journal.

## BEHOLD A NEW AGE ALREADY DAWNS

Pastor Russell Addresses Record Crowd at Memphis.

The Wonders of the Past Century Rehearsed—They Are Foregleams of Messiah's Kingdom—The Blessings Promised For Thousands of Years Are Upon Us—Already in Them, Greater Wonders Are Coming—Scripture Prophecy Fulfilling—Evolution Theory Incompetent and Unwise. Lift Up Your Heads and Rejoice.



(PASTOR RUSSELL)

Memphis, Tenn., September 21.—Pastor Russell addressed two large and deeply interested audiences here today, one in the Memphis Auditorium, seating capacity five thousand. We report one of his discourses from the topic, "The Golden Age of Prophet and Poet." His text was, "Behold, I make all things new."—Revelation 21:5.

The promise of a New Day has long been before God's people—in the Bible, said the Pastor. It was hinted to our first parents, six thousand years ago, that eventually the Seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head. This is understood to mean that Satan's power will be crushed, and mankind delivered from sin and death.

A still more explicit promise was made to Abraham—"In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed." For centuries Abraham's posterity waited for Messiah. The Prophets of Israel foretold the coming King of David's line, who would be a Priest, after the order of Melchizedek.

Even Jesus' disciples, who recognized Him as the "Sent of God," were disappointed that His Kingdom was not immediately revealed. Still the prophecies respecting Messiah's Kingdom were repeated and amplified in Jesus' parables, and finally in the Revelation which He gave His Church.

"Arise, Look Around Thee."

The Pastor then declared that after all these centuries of waiting, God's people are awakening to a realization of the fact that we are living in the very dawn of the glorious epoch. Blessings have come down like a gentle shower, so quietly that we scarcely realized that earth has entered the Times of Restitution, foretold by St. Peter.—Acts 3:19-21.

Many are still asleep. Some are confused. Others, having lost faith in the Bible, seek a solution along the line of evolution, claiming that a Nature God operates by blind force, under a law of the survival of the fittest. Surely they overlook the fact that there were great characters in the past with whom few today may be compared—Shakespeare, Socrates, St. Paul, Moses and others.

The Bible Explanation Better.

The Pastor declared that the Bible explains that the wonders of today are foregleams of Messiah's Kingdom and its blessings; and that we are in the day of Jehovah's Preparation for the Kingdom of His Son. He pointed out numerous signs of the times, as foretold by the Prophet.—Daniel 12.

This prophecy is noteworthy, not only because Daniel was a Prophet greatly beloved of the Lord, but because the Redeemer attested its genuineness. In His declaration to Daniel God has wonderfully described our day in few words. The many ruminating and fro could seemingly refer to nothing else than the wonderful traveling which is a feature of our day and no other.

Pastor Russell then discussed modern transportation and educational facilities as signs of the dawning of the New Dispensation—the long-promised Messianic Kingdom.

Daniel's next statement is that the wise amongst God's people shall understand, said the Pastor. Educational advantages, Bibles in every language and leisure for study are favorable to their understanding. All over the world, classes of Bible students are forming, regardless of denominational bias and prejudices. The wise, turning their Bible lamps and having them well supplied with the oil of the Holy Spirit, are understanding things hidden from past ages and generations.

Still another sign of the New Age declared to Daniel was, "There shall be a Time of Trouble such as never was since there was a nation." The Pastor did not dwell upon this sad feature, but regretted that unpreparedness for God's mercies and blessings made it necessary. The Redeemer mentioned this Time of Trouble, which we see looming up on every side and threatening the very foundations of society, political, social and religious.—Luke 21:28.

Knowledge of God's Glory.

A prominent feature connected with the New Age will be the blinding of Satan, who has deceived poor humanity for six thousand years. Continually he has misrepresented God's character and Plan, so as to turn mankind away from God in fear and dread, said the Pastor. Thus he has blinded their minds to God's glorious goodness, now shining in our Redeemer's character and in the promises of the Bible.

## RAISING FALL LITTERS.

With Right Care They May Be Made Very Profitable.

A subscriber of the Iowa Homestead whose attitude is favorable to the practice of raising fall pigs writes as follows:

I find that I make as much money from my fall litters as I do from the spring litters, and now is the time of year to be thinking of the fall litters. Sows must be bred early enough in the summer so that they will not go into winter before the pigs are farrowed. Winter pigs should have the same care as fall pigs, of course, but they do not have the advantage of the fall pasture or forage as do earlier pigs. Owing to this I do not think winter pigs are as profitable to raise as are spring, summer or fall pigs.

The greatest disadvantage I have ever found to fall or winter pigs is the quarters. Pigs of any age do not do well if compelled to sleep in a straw pile, out of doors or in a muddy shed or damp bed. These conditions are especially detrimental to young



GIVE THE PIG PLENTY OF GREEN FEED.

pigs. Hogs, and especially young ones, do not do so well when they sleep on the ground as when they sleep on a dry floor, or at least this has always been my experience.

I prefer my floors not more than six inches from the ground, as when they are higher they may be too cold when the weather is extremely cold.

Of course floors cost money, but they soon make it back in extra gains in the pigs' weight. The quarters of small hogs should be separate from those of the big hogs, for pigs never do so well when permitted to sleep in a heap with large ones.

To be sure, there is usually some bad weather in the fall, but we usually have it as bad and worse in the early spring. In the fall, between showers, the pig may be filling his tank with such green feeds as he likes if they have been provided. If they have not been provided he runs out in a dry lot, squeals, does not grow, and then usually the cry is, "Fall pigs don't pay."

While the pigs are on the pens and range plow up their winter lots and sow rye.

This will be a good, rich soil for rye, and it will grow rapidly and very rank. It will not take a very large lot or a few small ones to afford plenty of pasture all winter and until rye is again ready in the spring. This will keep the pigs growing, if they have good quarters.

## FOR POULTRY SHIPPERS.

- Don't scald your poultry.
- Don't ship unless properly cooled.
- Don't kill fowls right out of the field or barn yard.
- Don't fail to keep them penned up at least three days.
- Don't ship to market without ice (except in extreme cold weather).
- Don't ship poor stock.
- Don't expect more than market price.
- Don't feed the night before killing.
- Don't fail to feed cornmeal while fattening.
- Don't fail to write your dealer for shipping tags.
- Don't fail to deal with responsible firms.—Farm Journal.

## Market the Waste.

Many items on the farm, such as cull fruit, small potatoes, wastes from the kitchen and other things which will not sell, find a good market through the hog.—Farm and Fireside.

## THE HUM OF THE HIVE.

See that all colonies have queens before it is too late.

If the bees are to be wintered out doors use chaff or double walled hives. A hive of bees will supply all the honey the family needs, such as, besides, pollinate the fruit. Nothing pays better in a small way.

A queen bee lives from two to five years, workers from forty-five days to six months, and drones seldom more than five weeks.

There seems to be abundant evidence that the Italian bees do work more upon red clover than the black bees, and therefore that they do have longer tongues.

If bees are to be wintered in cellar put several pieces of carpet or similar material over brood frames. No cover is needed. Light should be excluded from cellar. Damp cellars can be kept dry by aid of lime. An oil lamp will provide heat if needed and a window or door opened in the evening will supply ventilation to reduce a high temperature.

## A PLAN FOILED

By ESTHER VANDEVEER

Martin Borland, a man of wealth, having lost his wife, married again. The new connection was especially unfortunate for him and his only child, Mildred, who was sixteen years old at the time of her father's second marriage. Mrs. Borland was no sooner married than she laid a plan to secure her husband's fortune. He was suffering from an incurable disease when she married him, and this enabled her to work her plan more easily.

Her first move was to make the house so unpleasant for her stepdaughter that she was forced to leave it and go to live with an aunt. This enabled her to have her husband to herself, and as soon as his daughter had gone the stepmother began a systematic nagging upon her husband to compel him to make a will leaving his property to her.

Had Mr. Borland been in good health he might have withstood her prodding; but, affected as he was with a nervous disease and made a virtual prisoner by his wife, it was not long before he broke down under the strain and signed a will leaving all his possessions to her, except some swamp lands that were nearly worthless.

Previous to his marriage Borland had willed everything he owned to Mildred. Mrs. Borland knew of this will and would have forced it from her husband that she might destroy it, but it was in Mildred's keeping. The only thing that Jezebel could do was to torture her husband into making another in her own favor. As Mr. Borland grew worse his wife kept every one from him except his physician and an occasional friend, her brother giving as a reason that the invalid was not in a condition to see any one. She realized that Mildred's friends after her father's death might advise her to try to break the will, but the schemer relied upon her being able to cut off any proof that any undue influence had been brought to bear on the testator. She changed the servants frequently in order that they might not get an inkling of what she was doing. She once a week introduced into the sickroom friends of her husband, but never permitted any of them to remain alone with him a moment.

At last Borland died. His wife produced the will he had made in her favor, and a lawyer to whom she had paid a large retaining fee stood ready to enforce it against any demands that might be set up by poor Mildred, who had not a cent in the world to prosecute with and no one to take an interest in her case.

Soon after her father's death, Mildred asked permission of her stepmother to take away a few belongings she had left there. She was permitted to do so, was denied nothing she claimed, and went away with a boxful of odds and ends, among them a few books. On getting them to her home she looked them over carefully before putting them away. Some of the books she had loved when a child. One of these she took up and was reading a familiar passage when she noticed a dab on a word. Turning the page, she noticed another dab on another word. A few pages farther was still another. Turning over the leaves, she found the book full of these dabs that had evidently been made with different substances. Scrutinizing them closely, she found that some of them might have been made with a drop of coffee, some with the juice of a berry, and on one so much of the substance had been left that she was able to examine it closely and surmised it to be potato.

Mildred was puzzled. She tried to remember from what room she had taken it, but could not do so. A suspicion came to her that these dabs might mean something. Two words that were dabbled "wife" and "will" directed this suspicion. She wrote the words down in the order in which they came, but they were a jumble. If they had been dabbled to tell something the person who had done the work had not been able to find consecutive words for the purpose.

Then Mildred cut out the words she had written and began trying to arrange them so that they would mean something. Several times she gave up the puzzle, but always returned to it. She made certain sentences, but found nothing intelligible for the whole. Finally she hit upon two words—"my" and "wife" for a beginning—which, after many transpositions, solved the puzzle. The final reading was this:

My wife is holding me a prisoner. I cannot communicate with any one except her and her brother. She has forced me to make a will in her favor. It is not my last will and testament. That instrument is possessed by my daughter, so whom I have not seen for years.

There was no date or signature. Mildred's theory was that her father had managed to keep the book near him, and when his meals were brought to him had used bits of food to lay off a pencil. She carried the book to a lawyer, who took up her case in the courts and by skillful management succeeded in getting the elder message accepted as evidence. The case dragged a long while, and in time Mrs. Borland's nerves broke down to compromise. But Mildred's counsel advised her to hang on for all or nothing. Finally a judgment was obtained setting aside the will made under duress and validating the one held by Mildred.

## Security Life Insurance Co.

Not the oldest—not the biggest—but the STRONGEST in surplus security to policy holders.

Highest ratio of assets to liabilities among all the established life insurance companies in America. Everything absolutely guaranteed. No estimates.

**YOU**

should carry a guaranteed policy in this strong company.

W. R. HEDRICK, - Hartford.  
A. S. TANNER, - Owensboro.

## HAVE YOUR SUITS

Cleaned and Pressed

Repairing and Dyeing neatly done.

Ladies work given special attention.

Hats Cleaned and Repaired.

Work called for and delivered.

Club rate \$1.00 per month.

Hartford Pressing Club.

Y. M. C. A. BLDG.,  
HARTFORD, KY.

## KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's  
New Discovery  
FOR COUGHS  
AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.  
GUARANTEED SATISFACTION  
OR MONEY REFUND.

## SOLITE OIL

the Lamp Oil that  
Saves Eyes

Nothing is more important to the home than clear, steady light. Insure this by getting the oil that burns clear and clean without a flicker down to the last drop. Pennsylvania crude oil refined to perfection. Costs no more than the kerosene kind—saves MONEY—saves WORK—saves eyes. Your dealer has SOLITE OIL in barrels direct from our works.

Chas. C. Stoll Oil Co.

Louisville, Ky.  
Refinery at Warren, Pa.  
We sell the celebrated "No Carb" Auto Oil.

## NEW THE SEWING MACHINE OF QUALITY

NOT SOLD UNDER ANY OTHER NAME

WARRANTED FOR ALL TIME

If you have the NEW HOME you will have a life's asset at the price you pay, and will not have an endless chain of repairs.

Quality, Economy, and Cheapest in the End.

If you want a sewing machine, write for our latest catalogue before you purchase.

The New Home Sewing Machine Co., Orange, N.J.





## We Appreciate Your Presence.

Our Fall Opening was a success in every respect and we certainly appreciate your presence and the many compliments we received on our Fall showing of Millinery, Coat Suits and Cloaks.

Every week will now find us receiving the latest novelties the market affords. You can shop at our store with the assurance that you will find exactly what you want, with both prices and style right. Call on us, and remember that **It Pays To Trade With A House That Saves You Money.**

**FAIR & CO.**  
THE FAIR DEALERS

### Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

#### M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

L. & N. time card effective Monday Aug. 21st.  
No. 112 North Bound due 7:19 a. m. daily except Sunday.  
No. 114 North Bound due 1:15 p. m. daily except Sunday.  
No. 115 South Bound due 5:45 a. m. daily except Sunday.  
No. 113 South Bound due 1:46 p. m. daily except Sunday.  
H. E. MISHKE, Agt.

Mrs. E. B. Pendleton returned Wednesday from Owensboro.

Mr. Thad Wilkerson, of Owensboro, is visiting relatives in Hartford this week.

Mr. Author Brotherton, of Owensboro, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. S. K. Cox.

Miss Mary Foley, of Livermore, was the guest of Miss Winnie Simmerman this week.

Misses Winnie Simmerman and Lella Glenn left Wednesday for Nashville where they will enter school.

See us for Dress Goods and Linings. Everything new and stock complete. CARSON & CO.

Miss Marie Austin of Beaver Dam is the guest of her sisters, Mrs. Z. Wayne Griffin and Mrs. Hooker Williams.

Miss Mary Felix will leave Saturday for N. P. S. Forest Glenn, Md., where she will resume her school work.

Misses Hettie Riley, Verna Duke, Stella Woerner and Anna Patton spent the day in Owensboro Tuesday.

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte Roosters, First pen trap nested stock. H. E. MISHKE.  
Box 371, Hartford, Ky.

When in Hartford and wanting a quick lunch, don't fail to come in to see me. Next door to Moore's Meat Market. 1014.

EARL BARNES.

Feed your Fair stock on Arab Horse Feed. We make them fat, sleek and high spirited. No better feed on the market. For sale by W. E. ELLIS, Produce Merchant, Hartford, Ky.

1012.

Mr. U. S. Condit, of route 7, Hartford, was a pleasant caller at this office Thursday.

Quite a number of Hartford people will go to Louisville Sunday on the L. & N. excursion.

Messrs. Lee and Dave Farmer, of route 6 Hartford, were callers at The Republican office Thursday, and left an order for some sale boys.

Messrs. John T. Moore, W. Fred Anderson, Dr. A. B. Riley, Cassius Shadling, Hooker Williams and Virgil Elgin were pleasant callers at the Republican office Thursday.

Mrs. Mary May and Mr. Forrest Salmon, of Utica, Ky., were here Thursday attending the Ohio county fair, and were pleasant callers at this office.

Get your fine ground lime stone rock, phosphate rock, fertilizer, farming implements and seeds from D. L. D. SANDEFUR, 1113, Beaver Dam, Ky.

Keep Jones' Brand Fertilizer in stock at all times, any analysis, and sell on easy terms. Will take no note less than \$5.00. W. E. ELLIS, Produce Merchant, Hartford, Ky.

Mr. Lon Tweddell, of Calhoun, Ky., is the guest of his brother, Mr. P. D. Tweddell, of route 3, Hartford, this week. Next week, Mr. Tweddell will begin work for Hancock Brothers, as tool dresser, on the Sarvis Hill well, on the Ambrose farm, near Beda.

Livia will play against Hartford Saturday week. This game was to have been played last Saturday, but on account of unavoidable happenings the game was postponed until the time mentioned. There will be no ball game at Hartford this week, on account of the Ohio County Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Monroe, of Louisville, were called to the bedside of Mrs. Monroe's mother, Mrs. Ellen Morgan, of Lebanon, Tenn., on last Sunday week. Mrs. Morgan died the next day, from effects of a severe paralytic stroke. Mr. and Mrs. Monroe formerly resided at Beaver Dam, and their many friends deeply sympathize with them in their bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Likens, Beaver Dam, have issued cards announcing the approaching marriage of their daughter, Alta Mae, to Mr. Robert A. Bennett, of Portland, Ore., on Thursday evening, October 9, 1913, at 8 o'clock at the M. E. Church, South, Beaver Dam, Ky. Mr. Bennett is the son of Rev. and Mrs. R. D. Bennett, of this city, and for past several years he has had a responsible position with one of the large railroad companies in Oregon, and is another Ohio county boy who has made good—with a large "G."

#### Death of Mrs. Alexander.

Mrs. Jennie Davis Alexander, wife of the late Dr. Wayland Alexander, died at her home on Washington street last Friday, Sept. 19, after a long illness from chronic nephritis. Funeral services were impressively conducted at the family residence Sunday afternoon, by The Rev. W. Saville, of the Methodist Church. The remains were laid to rest in Oakwood cemetery by the side of her husband, who preceded her a few years ago.

Mrs. Alexander was born April 2, 1841, and was therefore 72 years old at the time of her death. She was married to Mr. Wayland Alexander in September, 1861. She joined the C. P. Church at Little's Chapel in Daviess county, in 1869, and moved her membership to Hartford in 1889. Mrs. Alexander began teaching at the age of 16 years and assisted her husband at South Carrollton and also at Sacramento. She was the mother of several children, only one of whom—Mrs. E. L. Miller, of Chicago—survives her. All the others died in infancy. Four grandchildren survive her.

Mrs. Alexander was a lovable woman and had endeared herself to scores in this city, as well as other cities in Kentucky. She will be greatly missed, not only by her immediate relatives, but by everyone. The Republican joins in deepest sympathy to the family in their bereavement.

#### Resolutions of Respect.

Hall of Camp No. 319, W. O. W., Hartford, Ky., R. F. D. No. 7, Sept. 20, 1913.

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom visited the home of our fellow Sovereign, William Johnson, and took from him his little son who passed from this life to the great beyond, Sept. 9, 1913, therefore be it

Resolved, That while Sovereign Johnson has an aching void in his heart and a vacant place in his home, the angels are rejoicing with little Delbert, and that father and mother have another link drawing them to the life which is the real life. Be it further

Resolved, That Evergreen Camp, No. 319, W. O. W., extend their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family.

A. D. MILLIGAN,  
W. A. HIGGS,  
R. A. ROWAN,  
Committee.

1111.

#### The Rock of Chickamauga.

One of the greatest battles of history will be brought vividly to mind this month by the fiftieth anniversary of the two day's struggle, September 19 and 20. There were over 120,000 men on the fighting line of whom more than a fourth were killed or wounded. They were veterans, tenacious in the highest degree, and both sides were in line with their colors when the fighting ceased. The Confederates finally gained the field, but the Union withdrawal was but a few miles, to Chattanooga, the proper objective of the Union campaign. It was held in the face of starvation, for several weeks passed before large reinforcements relieved the Confederate grip on the railway line of supplies from the north. It was so much of a drawn battle, failing so far short of satisfactory results to the two war departments, that both leading generals, at the battle were speedily relieved, and were thereafter inconspicuous in army operations. By a coincidence Gen. George H. Thomas, whose memorable defense saved the Union Army, though he commanded but one of the three corps, was lieutenant in Bragg's Battery in the Mexican war. "A little more grape, Capt. Bragg," is Gen. Taylor's most famous remark at Buena Vista. Lieut. Thomas was destined to baffle Capt. Bragg at the tremendous battle of Chickamauga sixteen years later. By another coincidence both Thomas and Bragg were born in the South, Thomas in Virginia, Bragg in North Carolina, and less than a year apart.

No adequate life of Gen. Thomas has been written, though he was one of the most uniformly successful soldiers that ever lived. He never lost any engagement that he directed, and more than once he saved an army in desperate conflict, though not a commander in chief. From motives of delicacy he declined to take this position until the battle of Nashville, and that is referred to in the military text-books of today as a model in handling an army in action. Gen. Thomas died comparatively young, at the age of 53, one of the most profoundly beloved generals of the civil war and one whose career in civil life was likely to be brilliant in spite of his rule never to push himself for advancement. His nickname among the privates was "pop," and his influence on an army inspired it to take every situation coolly and hold on to the limit of possibility. He was never driven in confusion from any position. At Chickamauga the remnants of the army that stayed with him fell back in good order to a new line nearer Chattanooga. The commanding general and other two corps commanders had left the field under the impression that the army was crushingly defeated. Thomas held on. The next day the Union forces were in line ready to receive another attack. It never came. Chickamauga had ended. What followed was a delusive siege of Chattanooga, and Bragg was shortly relieved. But so was Rosecrans. Thomas was at the head of the army at Chattanooga during the famine period, and then turned over the command to Grant when his forces began to arrive from the scene of surrender at Vicksburg.

Several of the generals prominent at Chickamauga wrote their military memoirs and give to this great battle many pages of description and analysis. Sheridan's treatment of the battle is hardly up to his mark. On the Confederate side Longstreet's book is especially valuable in its Chickamauga chapters. Gen. Graef, another Confederate, made a later and specially close study of the vast collision. It was Longstreet's division, suddenly transported from Virginia, that broke the Union right at Chickamauga, but it fell back in the direction that best served the Union defensive retreat. Bragg himself put the right wing and center in action, and Thomas fought to a standstill. No offensive power was left in it when Longstreet gained ground on the other wing. The Union Army would have been sacrificed but for Thomas, who took the critical place in the line, the left wing. But for his firm resistance Bragg would have forced his way back into Chattanooga and pushed what remained of the Union Army into the mountains south of the Tennessee River. If Thomas had lived he would probably have been nominated for president in 1875, unless he had absolutely declined. It was not to be. His fame as a soldier continues to grow. Some day a biographer of genius will do him justice.

#### Card of Thanks.

To all the neighbors and friends whose sympathy and services were so kindly tendered in our time of bereavement, we desire to extend our sincere thanks. Mrs. E. L. Miller and Family.

#### Clotted Milk.

Dr. M. Francis, veterinarian at the A. and M. College, has the following to say in answer to a query: "In regard to your cow, which gives clotted milk, will say that if that quarter of the bag is hard, I would give her a large dose of salts,

## Show at Fair Grounds Friday and Saturday Nights.

Myers & Potter Carnival Co.  
**Refined Vaudeville**

For ladies, gentlemen and children. The very best in singing, dancing, music and monologues. Everything for the most fastidious.

**Doors Open 7:30. Performance Promptly at 8:00.**

say, 3 pounds at one dose, rub that quarter of her bag well with a mixture of hard and camphor and milk her teat from four to five times a day, on the ground, then wash your hands and her teats very thoroughly with some carbolic acid soap before handling milking vessels or milking another cow."

It has been discovered that an exposure to radium has the effect of forcing some buds. For instance, the terminal buds of the syringa vulgaris when exposed to the effect of strong radium salts are found to develop soon after, and this even during the month of December, when the plant is cultivated in a greenhouse. Untreated buds do not unfold, or at most this occurs much later. It is required to determine the time of exposure to the radium very exactly, and should this be too short there is no action produced, while a long exposure is injurious. The process is not commercial, as cows are better understood everywhere.

The value and use of silage for dairy cows is better understood every year. The term silage is an abbreviation of the word ensilage, which means a succulent forage preserved in a silo. For this purpose Indian corn is most generally used in this country. It has been found through experiment that best results have been obtained by planting it in hills 2 feet apart, or in drills from 3 to 4 feet apart, with the plants 6 inches apart in the rows. The thickness and method of planting should, however, depend on the fertility of the soil, amount of rainfall and other local factors. Through cultivation should be practiced all through the early life of the crop to keep down weeds and to retain soil moisture. When the ears have passed the "milk stage" and begin to show signs of glazing the crop is ready for the silo. At this period most of the sugar has been transformed into starch, and ripening further would only sacrifice the succulent value of the food. Again, if the corn is too dry when placed in the silo it is likely to mold, but cutting on the "green side" has no such serious bad effects.

#### SOIL ANALYSIS.

Dr. G. S. Fraps, a chemist to experiment stations at A. and M. College, has the following to say:

"We have not made any analysis of soils from Fisher County, but we can not accept samples of soil for analysis excepting in the lines of our investigation, and we are so tied up with our regular duties that it is going to be some time before we can make any soil analysis at all. The soils of the Western part of the state are usually pretty well supplied with plant food. If your corn and cotton make a good stalk and are deficient in fruit I would suggest that you use acid phosphate alone at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. If deficient both in stalk and fruit use an equal mixture of acid phosphate and cotton-seed meal.

"Alfalfa draws rather heavily upon the land for plant food, although it sends its roots deep in the soil. I believe that it would pay to give it a top dressing of acid phosphate every year at the rate of 200 pounds per acre, and after it has been on the land several years an application of potash may also be of advantage. A durable stand of alfalfa can not be secured on land which does not contain a good supply of lime, but the soils of the western part of the state are fairly well supplied with lime."

#### Science Siftings.

Uranus is 1,781,680,000 miles from the sun. We are about 92,882,000, or one-nineteenth the Uranus distance. At the planets in our solar system move ever from right to left, from west to east opposite to the motions of the hands of a watch to one in north latitude and facing the equator.

Prof. Barnard is using the great forty inch Yerkes refractor in a very useful piece of astronomical work in following the temporary stars of re-

cent years long after they have become invisible to ordinary telescopes.

#### All Benefits and No Returns.

Under the Democratic Tariff bill it is proposed to give Canadians the benefit of American markets without asking them for anything in return. Wheat from the Canadian Northwest will be brought into direct competition with wheat of the American farmer, but when the American farmer goes North with his corn and other products he will find a toll gate in his path.

Reciprocity is one thing. Democratic Tariff for revenue only, in the language of Abe Potash, "That's something else yet again."—Cincinnati (Ill.) Register.

#### OSTEOPATH --- HARTFORD

Dr. Wilson at Commercial Hotel. Tuesdays and Fridays from 7 a. m. to 10 a. m.

#### OSTEOPATH--BEAVER DAM

Dr. Wilson at Commercial Hotel. Tuesdays and Fridays from 11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.



**Here's a Bakery**  
Just as clean as any Bakery you've ever seen.

**HERE IS BREAD**  
Fresh every day—excellent bread, we think, you'll say.

Here are Cookies, Pies and Cakes as fine as any baker bakes.

Here are Doughnuts, Rolls and Buns and you'll not find any better ones.

Try Them!

#### HARTFORD BAKERY

W. C. Schlemmer, Prop.  
HARTFORD, Ky.

#### Plenty of Feed



and mighty good feed too may be found here. The hay grain offered to our customers is not a miscellaneous collection of

FEED from unknown sources, but is carefully selected goods from the best grain fields of the country. Try it, and you will be convinced.

**W. E. ELLIS**

The Produce Merchant  
HARTFORD, - KENTUCKY







## REPUBLICAN TICKET

For Representative—N. B. White.  
For County Judge—M. L. Heavrin.  
For County Court Clerk—Claude Blankenship.  
For County Attorney—C. E. Smith.  
For Sheriff—S. O. Keown.  
For Jailer—W. P. Midkiff.  
For School Supt.—Henry Leach.  
For Assessor—D. E. Ward.  
For Surveyor—C. S. Moxley.  
For Coroner—Dr. A. B. Riley.

Magisterial Dist. No. 1—Ed Shown.  
Magisterial Dist. No. 2—Sam Leach.  
Magisterial Dist. No. 3—L. A. McDaniel.  
Magisterial Dist. No. 4—Geo. Rowe.  
Mag. Dist. No. 5—Winson Smith.  
Magisterial Dist. No. 6—W. S. Dean.  
Magisterial Dist. No. 7—B. F. Rice.  
Magisterial Dist. No. 8—

## KENTUCKY WATER FAMOUS

Enterprises Dependent on  
Water Supply.

Springs of Blue Grass State Are  
Locations of Scores of Early  
Settlements.

The pioneers of Kentucky entered the State through the mountain passes to the east, bringing with them, therefore, the bare necessities of life, and were compelled to rely on game for a large part of their food supplies. These early settlers found that certain saline springs were frequented by large game, and that these springs or the trails leading to them formed the best hunting grounds.

The sites of Boonesboro, founded by Daniel Boone, and Harrodsburg, the first settlements in the State, were chosen because of their proximity to good springs, and one of the springs near Boonesboro furnished salt water, which doubtless attracted deer and other wild animals. The same reason determined the location of scores of the early settlements and nearly all the important cities and towns of the State. Some of the Kentucky springs, such as Bryant Station Spring and Lower Blue Lick Spring, were later made famous in connection with the struggles of the settlers against the Indians, and still later large springs formed objective points for the armies of both Bragg and Buell.

Practically all the old mansions of the Blue Grass region were built where spring water was accessible, but when the inhabitants began to build houses on the divides they dug cisterns and wells and cisterns. Doubtless the disastrous cholera epidemic of the first half of the eighteenth century stimulated the digging of cisterns, and during the last generation many have been constructed. In favorable localities drilled wells have supplanted dug wells, but they will probably never supplant cisterns.

The early industrial enterprises of the Blue Grass region consisted of mills and distilleries, many of which relied upon springs for their water supplies; but with the development of the country the supplies from the springs became inadequate and many of them have been abandoned. At the present time much water for industrial use is drawn from streams or wells, although springs continue to hold a very important place, and in some localities drilled or driven wells are used.

The problem of procuring water for industrial purposes is very important, particularly if a large amount of water of a certain quality or of a definite range of temperature is required. Many manufacturing plants have been located with absolute disregard of the availability of the available water supply, and the owners have subsequently found the cost of procuring the needed water one of their heaviest burdens. It is probable that, in the course of a few years, some factories in the Blue Grass region will be forced to pipe water from a considerable distance or more their entire plants.

In Kentucky, as elsewhere, occasional outbreaks of water-borne diseases, such as typhoid fever, have emphasized the necessity of obtaining pure water supplies or preventing the pollution of present supplies. Hundreds of even thousands of dollars have been wasted in unsuccessful attempts to procure water by drill-

ing deep wells, and the usefulness and the safety of many city supplies have been seriously impaired by improper location or faulty construction of wells. Two examples of useless drilling may be cited. At one place, where water was needed for the irrigation of flowers, an attempt was made to obtain a supply by drilling about 600 feet into a rock formation that furnishes large quantities of water at only a few places, and never furnishes water of the quality needed except within about 100 feet of the surface; and an attempt was made to supply water for a small city by sinking a well to a depth of nearly 2,000 feet in a locality where there was no possibility of procuring enough fresh water from a single well to supply more than two or three families, and where no water suitable for a city supply could be found more than 100 feet below the surface. Obviously a knowledge of these conditions would have saved much time and money.

The need for definite information in regard to the water resources of the country has long been evident to both practical and scientific men, and in the Blue Grass region the subject has been interest for sanitarians, householders, manufacturers, and civic communities. Water-Supply Paper 233 of the United States Geological Survey, by George C. Matson, contains a discussion of the waters of this region—their sources, character, and distribution, including a large number of analyses. The report includes a chapter on the quality of these waters and discussions of the waters of this region—their sources, character and distribution; including a large number of analyses. The report includes a chapter on the quality of these waters and discussions of the action of various kinds of water on boilers and their behavior in different industrial processes, such as soap making, ice making, brewing, and distilling.

An article that has real merit should in time become popular. That such is the case with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been attested by many dealers. Here is one of them. H. W. Hendrickson, Ohio Falls, Ind., writes, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best for coughs, colds and croup, and is my best seller." For sale by all dealers.

### Pick-Up Paragraphs

Gossip soon burns holes in a good name.

Any joke is funny to the winner in a card game.

A man's idea of an enjoyable evening is the kind he can't afford.

Money talks, and even hush money makes more or less noise.

The Government believes that the photograph trust needs a time exposure.

The best thing that can be said for breakfast is that they do not serve it with musical accompaniment.

Nearly every woman is so accustomed to acting that she thinks she would make a hit on the stage.

If they ever go broke the Pankhurst sisters ought to make good in vaudeville. The Cherry sisters did.

The price of stocks on the market is going down, but this can not be said of the price of anything else.

Epike Spaulding's objection to woman suffrage is that not more than one man in ten knows enough to vote intelligently.

Running up and down stairs, sweeping and bending over making beds will not make a woman healthy or beautiful. She must get out of doors, walk a mile or two every day and take Chamberlain's Tablets to improve her digestion and regulate her bowels. For sale by all dealers.

Base Hits.

Modern baseball players have it easy. When we played the game over the fence was out, but now when a batter puts one over he gets a home run and an ear load of cheering.—Chicago Post.

Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, has rented a house in which he will start a baseball school. It may work out all right, but in our opinion the corner lot will continue for a long time to be the most effective baseball school in this country.—Chicago Record-Herald.

To Mother—And Others.

You can use Bucklen's Arnica Salve to cure children of eczema, rashes, teething, chafings, scaly and crusty humors, as well as their accidental injuries—cuts, burns, bruises etc., with perfect safety. Nothing else heals so quickly. For boils, ulcers, old running sores, fever sores or piles it has no equal. 25 cts. at all druggists.

I'll Sight You.

To a nice new residence at the best bargain in Hartford, if you'll write to Lock Box 435. If you want a home here, better hurry, for it won't last long at the price. We have the best school in Western Kentucky now, with our fine new building.

Went a Position?

You will get it if you qualify yourself for it. Write the Bowling Green Business University for particulars. It

### Relation of Crops to Animals.

In general farming, where both crops and animals bring in revenue, there should be a well-defined relation between the crops produced and the animals raised on the farm. This necessary if attention is given to the fertility of the farm and the cost of marketing bulky crops, such as hay and grain.

It is sometimes necessary to make the estimate upon the feed the animals eat and the manure they produce. But to do this some unit must be decided upon, as all animals do not eat the same nor produce the same amount of manure. We can and then estimate the sheep, swine, goat, lambs, pigs, etc., by this standard. For instance, it has been estimated by Dr. C. F. Warren of Cornell University that seven sheep eat about as much manure. One horse, bull, steer or cow over two years old may be regarded as an animal unit in estimating the number of animals that may be kept on the farm. Two colts, 2 young cattle, 7 sheep, 14 lambs, 5 hogs, 10 pigs or 100 hens may equal one animal unit, as estimated by Dr. Warren.

Suppose, for illustration, that the manager has 100 acres of land in crops and the following animals: Three horses, 5 cows, 2 colts, 1 young cattle, 3 hogs, 10 pigs, 15 sheep, 10 lambs, 60 hens.

The estimate may be made something like this: One horse is equal to 1 animal unit; 5 cows equal to 5 units; 2 colts, 1 unit; 4 young cattle, 2 units; 3 hogs, 6 units; 10 pigs, 1 unit; 25 sheep, 2.1 units; 10 lambs, .7 units; 60 hens, .6 units; or 16 animal units for 100 acres in crops. Upon this estimate there will be 6.2-3 acres of crops for each animal unit, and the animals should produce about 175 tons of manure. Such a farm is lightly stocked, and with good management should support more animal units.

One must bear in mind that the yield must be taken into consideration. Some farms would not support an animal unit to 10 acres, and others would produce enough to keep an animal to every three or four acres.

It must be remembered also that with the animals above mentioned it will be necessary as a rule to have a few acres in permanent pasture. Also that in the example cited no allowance was made for stable crops. If such crops as cattle, fruits or no allowance was made for stable crops. If such crops as cattle, fruits, truck, etc., be raised for the market acreage in these crops should not be estimated in calculating the animal units the farm will support, but the crops raised for feed.

### Agricultural Extension.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS ON SEED CORN.  
Just at this time it is highly important that the attention of all farmers be directed to the necessity of looking now for a supply of seed corn for next season.

If you have a reasonably good variety of corn on your own farm, the place to look for seed is in your own field, but in case your neighbor has a better strain of corn than you have, it would be wise to bargain with him to let you go into his field and select sufficient seed for next year's crop.

The seed corn test next winter or early spring will be an operation that you cannot afford to neglect, but it will merely be a sad disappointment if you depend upon selecting your seed corn from the crib, for the winter, since it will merely reveal the fact that very little if any of it is fit for seed.

There are many things to take into consideration in selecting seed corn. These points concern not only the ear itself but also the stalk upon which it grows, hence another reason for the desirability of selecting seed corn from the field, before the corn is cut.

Seed corn should be selected in the fall just as it is coming to maturity. Select well developed ears growing upon well developed and vigorous stalks, and of the same maturity. Mark them and allow them to mature. Do not select large ears from stalks that have grown in hills by themselves, that have been extremely favored in the way of rich spots or have been favored in regard to moisture present, but prefer those that have produced most heavily when growing under average conditions. Other things being equal, select ears from short thick stalks rather than from tall slender ones, as the latter are more likely to be blown down. Never select an ear that is extremely long of shank, but rather select one of a medium shank with the tip pointing downward at an angle of about 45 degrees. Prefer ears that do not have a gross, coarse, heavy husk.

The vitality of seed corn is greatly injured if not destroyed by severe freezing while the grain contains a large percentage of moisture. This reminds us of the necessity not only of selecting in the early fall but also of drying the ears carefully before freezing weather.

This can be easily accomplished in many ways but perhaps no easier or safer method could be suggested

than that of tying several ears one above the other in loops in a piece of binder twine, and hanging the whole row in a well ventilated loft or attic. Care must be taken to provide safety from rats and mice.

This careful selection of seed corn will not do away with the necessity of testing the seed next spring, but that operation will then, in all probability, reveal more gratifying facts.

Remember that within the next few days we will largely determine the fate of next year's corn crop.

T. H. BRYANT,  
Head of Extension Department,  
Kentucky Agricultural Experiment  
Station, Lexington, Kentucky.

### Trying Alfalfa.

I will give my experience with alfalfa. I selected a piece of sandy clay ground that was in rye last year and was pastured and had stock fed on it last fall. It was well manured last winter. I plowed it this spring, top dressed it and harrowed it every week or ten days to keep down the weeds. It measured 7 by 26 rods, containing one and an eighth acres. I spread ten bushels of lime over it and inoculated it with eight bushels of dirt from an old alfalfa field.

The twenty-sixth of June, I harrowed and sowed the alfalfa seed at the rate of 20 pounds per acre and harrowed the seed in. A good rain came just after sowing. In a week or ten days the alfalfa came up, also the weeds. On about two-thirds of the patch both were thick, on the other one-third both were thin. Then the fight began. I did something I never read or heard of any one doing with an alfalfa patch: I pulled the weeds out by hand. I pulled them out where they were thick because they smothered the alfalfa and I pulled them out where they were thin because it was not much of a job. So I practically pulled all the weeds out. In the places where the alfalfa came up with it has thickened until I now have a splendid stand.

Now this piece of ground would have brought me at least 50 or 60 bushels of corn, counting corn at present prices, worth \$32.50 to \$39.50 with the fodder worth \$5. My alfalfa seed and lime cost me \$7.10, so it can be seen my experiment cost me about \$50, but I am well pleased with it so far. I intend to sow a field in early oats in the spring, cut and remove the oats as early as possible, then sow to alfalfa, using a disk drill, leaving the stubble on the ground for protection.

I am going to try pasturing hogs on alfalfa and finish on a short corn ration. Now I want to ask my brother Guide readers for a little information. I have a high, dry piece of ground, rather thin. I have a mile track laid out in the field, which naturally runs to blue grass. I thought of plowing up the center field of the track, about two or three acres, this fall, sowing it next spring to sweet clover, let it stand a year, then plow it up and sow it to alfalfa. What do you think of it?

—J. F. Dinnen in Farmers Guide.

### Horse Power in an Engine.

Horse power is generally defined as the ability to lift 33,000 pounds to a height of one foot in one minute. A horse is said to be developing one horse power when he walks at the rate of two and one-half miles per hour and is exerting a constant pull of 150 pounds.

One of the simplest ways of determining horse power in gasoline engines is to square the diameter of the cylinder in inches, multiply the result by the number of cylinders, and divide by 2.5. For instance, if the cylinders of an automobile gas engine are 3.75 inches in diameter, and there are four cylinders, the horse power, according to this formula, would be a little over 22.

A more accurate way than the above approximation is to multiply the pressure in pounds per square inch of piston, by the length of the stroke in feet, by the area of the piston in square inches, by the number of explosions per minute, and divide the result by 33,000. To apply this formula properly takes some knowledge of gasoline engines.

Horse power in steam engines may be determined by this same formula, but the last multiplication is made by the number of revolutions per minute instead of the number of explosions per minute.

Really, the only accurate way to determine horse power is by brake test. It is rather troublesome to apply this test, and it is usually done only at the factory. Gasoline engines under test will usually develop only about their rated horse power, or a little less. Steam engines under brake test will often develop considerably more than their rated horse power, for they seem to have the ability of carrying extra heavy loads for short periods of time. —Wallace's Farmer.

### The Souvenir Catalogue.

The most beautiful and attractive booklet ever issued by the Bowling Green Business University will be sent free on request of anyone interested in a business education. It

# Free Attraction!

## At Ohio County Fair Grounds EVERY AFTERNOON

## Balloon Ascension And Parachute Leap for Life.

# FREE!

## At the Fair Grounds

**RESOLVED  
THAT WE HAVE  
BUILT OUR BUSINESS  
BY DOING BUSINESS  
ON THE LEVEL.  
WE WANT YOUR TRADE  
AND WE CAN KEEP IT  
IF YOU WILL COME TO  
US JUST ONCE**

**A DOLLAR  
SAVED IS A  
DOLLAR MADE**

AT THIS TIME OF THE YEAR THERE'S  
SCARCELY ANYBODY WHO DOESN'T NEED  
SOMETHING NEW. FALL IS REALLY HERE  
AND WINTER IS NOT FAR OFF. IT IS WELL  
TO GET NEW THINGS ANYHOW. IT MAKES  
US FEEL NEW AND FRESH. WE GET TIRED  
OF OLD THINGS. WELL, WE'VE GOT NEW  
THINGS, AND WE ARE SELLING THEM AT A  
PRICE THAT NOBODY CAN FIND FAULT  
WITH. WE HAVE NEVER LOST ANY MONEY  
DOING BUSINESS ON THE SQUARE. WE  
ARE GIVING FULL VALUE FOR YOUR  
MONEY.

## CARSON & CO.

INCORPORATED.

### Hartford, Kentucky.